

RICHMOND MAN IN SAMOAN FIGHT

Flag Lieut. Miller a Na-
tive of This City.

CARRIED ULTIMATUM

To the Defiant Insurgent Leader,
Mataafa.

HE ALSO COMMANDED MARINES

He is on Board the Cruiser Philadel-
phia, Under Admiral Kautz—A
Brief Sketch of the Career
of the Young Rich-
mond Naval
Officer.

The press dispatches from Apia, Samoa,
yesterday, giving detailed information
about the revolution in that island, and
the shelling of Mataafa's forces by the
United States and British warships, under
the American commander of the com-
bined forces, Admiral Kautz, referred
frequently to the conspicuous part taken
by Lieutenant William Gardner Miller,
whose home is Richmond, and who was



opening morning

REMOVED FROM THE MIDDLE
OF THE CITY

reared in this city, where his parents
and the other members of his family
now reside.

The proclamation to the insurgent leader,
Mataafa, sent by Admiral Kautz, and
which upheld the authority of the
Chief Justice, and declared that the so-
called provisional government under
Mataafa could have no legal status under
the Berlin treaty, and ordering the in-
surgent leader to quietly go with his
supporters to their homes and respect
the laws in that treaty, was taken to
Mataafa and read to him by Flag-Lieutenant
Miller, who is with Admiral
Kautz on the United States warship Philadel-
phia.

LIEUT. MILLER IN COMMAND.

The day after the counter proclamation
of the German Consul, Rose, was issued,
forces from the Philadelphia and British
warships, Porpoise, were landed, and when
Mataafa failed to appear at the proper
time, Lieutenant Miller was sent to de-
liver an ultimatum. He was not allowed
to see the chief, but delivered his mes-
sage and retired, according to the press
reports. After some defiance on the part
of Mataafa, one hundred and seventy-five
men and officers were landed, and at
Admiral Kautz's request, Lieutenant
Miller, by the aid of the British
warship Porpoise, in commanding the
combined forces.

During the whole trouble Lieutenant
Miller was intrusted with important com-
missions, and was placed by Admiral
Kautz in positions of responsibility. He
conducted himself in a most creditable
manner, and one which reflected honor
upon himself and his superior officer.

Lieutenant Miller has many friends in
Richmond who will be glad to learn of
the prominence he is given in the naval
maneuvers now being carried on at
Samoa.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Lieutenant William Gardner Miller is
the son of Mr. William G. Miller, of this
city, and a brother of Dr. Clifton M.
Miller. He lived in Richmond a large part
of his life, and received his early educa-
tion here. In 1881 he entered the United
States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and
graduated in 1885. He then went on the
old warship Porpoise on a two years' practice
cruise, which included the Mediter-
ranean Sea, the west coast of Africa,
Sweden and Norway, and other countries.
When he returned he was commissioned
as ensign. Subsequently he went to
Japan and China, where he remained for
three years, cruising in foreign waters,
and familiarizing himself with navigation
and other subjects coming under his du-
ties. After returning home from this
absence, he was assigned to duty on board
the school-ship Enterprise, at Boston, and
was there for two years.

He was subsequently assigned to duty
under Commodore Dewey, with the Pa-
cific squadron, and was for a long time
on board the cruiser Olympia. He was
then Lieutenant, Junior grade. For two
years he remained with Commodore
Dewey, and did not leave him until about
two months before the distinguished
naval officer was ordered to Asiatic wa-
ters in command of the squadron that
became famous at Manila.

Lieutenant Miller then was ordered
East, and he soon afterwards married the
daughter of Commodore McCalla, who is
in charge of the Norfolk Navy Yard.
Soon after his marriage he was ordered
to the War College at Newport, where he
remained for two or three months.

During the war with Spain, Lieutenant
Miller was ordered to Cuban waters,
where he was assigned to duty in the
charge of the Norfolk Navy Yard.
Soon after his marriage he was ordered
to the War College at Newport, where he
remained for two or three months.

Lieutenant Miller returned home last
September, and when Admiral Kautz
sailed for Samoa, Lieutenant Miller went
with him, being assigned to duty on the
United States cruiser Philadelphia. He
will receive his promotion as Lieutenant,
senior grade, in about a month. Since
he has been with Admiral Kautz in Sa-

moa, members of his family here have
received one letter from him, in which
he gave some interesting information
about the island and the people.

Lieutenant Miller is thirty-three years
old, and is of striking presence.

FRENCH CENSORSHIP.

The Figaro Heavily Fined for Publish-
ing Evidence in the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, April 8.—The Figaro to-day
continued its publication of evidence
given before the Court of Cassation in
the Dreyfus case and gave the de-
position of Major Hartmann, of the Twen-
ty-second Artillery, who was called as a
witness for the defence. In addition to
the facts already cabled, Major Hartmann
deposed that he knew about the hydraulic
brake, No. 181, gave full details of its
manufacture, and cited the case of M.
Boutell, then an employee of the War
Department, who was sentenced in 1897
for giving an attaché case containing the
text of a lecture delivered at the mili-
tary school of St. Cyr in 1892, describing
the brake, and said he did not believe
the documents in the bordereau came
from an officer attached to the War
Office, as the brake had been tested at
the artillery school in 1894. He further
stated that he had been connected for
eight years with the technical section
and never knew Dreyfus to ask to see
documents.

The Major also testified that a foreign
artillery officer could easily obtain any
information about the cannon of 120 cal-
ibre.

Regarding the frontier troops, Major
Hartmann cited articles from the mili-
tary Journal giving full information on
the subjects months anterior to the date
of the bordereau.

Replying to the President of the Court
of Cassation, the witness said the librar-
ies of the military clubs of Paris and
Versailles had copies of the lectures de-
livered before the military schools, but
so far as he knew none of them were
missing.

The Echo de Paris says it learns the
Court of Cassation is about to order a
supplemental investigation of the points
raised by the evidence of General Roget
and Examining-Magistrate Bertulus, who
will be confronted. Lieutenant-Colonel
Plequet will also be examined, accord-
ing to the statement made.

The revelations made by the Figaro in
publishing the testimony furnished to the
Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case
came before the Correctional Court this
afternoon, when the two managers of the
paper, Mm. H. Hottel and Hottel, were
sentenced in default to five hundred
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BAD FAITH ON ENGLAND'S PART.

Charged by German Press
in Samoan Affairs.

SELFISH PURPOSES.

Trying to Entangle the United States
in Continental Hostilities.

REGRET AND ASTONISHMENT

That Her Expressions Have Not Been
as Pacific as Those of the United
States—The Anti-Strike Bill
Reaches the Bundesrath
in Milder Form than
William Wished.

(Copyright, 1893, by the Associated Press.)
BERLIN, April 8.—The Samoan ques-
tion continues to hold the attention of
the public, the newspapers being full of
dispatches and comment on the subject.
The Emperor has devoted much time to
the matter and has conferred several
times on the subject with the Minister of
Foreign Affairs, Von Buelow.

It is interesting to note that German
distrust and dissatisfaction at the latest
events are almost entirely aimed at Great
Britain, whose attitude is described, even
in official circles, as being dictated by
duplicité and unreasonableness. The press
faithfully portrays this feeling. The de-
lay of Great Britain in accepting the pro-
posals for a settlement of the difficulty—
which the United States Ambassador,
Andrew White, attributed mainly to the
absence of the Marquis of Salisbury from
London—is generally interpreted in Ger-
many as showing distinctly unfriendly
intentions upon the part of the British
Government.

A high Foreign Office official said: "It
has been a source of regret and astonish-
ment that Great Britain, unlike the
United States, has not expressed regret
at the latest turn of affairs in Samoa."

MALA FIDES.

"We could not accept conditions en-
abling the American and British Com-
missions at any time to override the
German rights, thus perpetuating the un-
pleasant state of affairs in the islands."

The press comment is in the same strain,
but naturally it is more outspoken. In a
lengthy article, the Kreuzzeitung
charges Great Britain with mala fides
in the whole matter, alleging that she is
"trying for her own selfish purposes to
entangle the United States in hostility
with all the continental powers and at
the same time drag her into a policy of
expansion."

The Boerzen Courier says the reason
of Great Britain's delay in assenting to
Germany's proposal was founded on her
desire to continue with the aid of the
United States her policy of "splitting Ger-
many," and claims as proof of this atti-
tude in the London press which it ac-
cuses of "assuming its old tactics of
"slandering Germany and breeding trou-
ble between Germany and the United
States."

The Tagblatt takes Great Britain to
task for "expressing regret at the
unexpected policy of repression in Sa-
moa," and regards her attitude toward
Germany as insincere.

A BAD OUTLOOK.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says:
"Great Britain's behavior in this matter
is symptomatic and opens an unfavorable
prospect for other pending negotiations."

The correspondent of the Associated
Press learns from inside information that
the Anti-Strike bill announced by the
Emperor with a flourish at Ceynhausen
after hanging round the Reichstag for
months, has at last found its way to the
Bundesrath. In its present shape the measure
is much milder than the Emperor desired,
and the Minister of the Interior, Count
Dolff, declares the bill threatens
anybody inciting a strike with confine-
ment in the penitentiary, adding: "Of
course, His Majesty does not like it,
but the Bundesrath would never con-
sider such a bill as the Emperor wants."

Dr. Bosse, the Prussian Minister of
Education, has ordered an investigation
into Professor Forrester's charge that
many scientists, including those of the
Breslau University Clinic, and the Ger-
man Hospitals, induce in dangerous ex-
periments with patients. The charges
involve some scientists of world-wide
reputation. The matter came up in the
Reichstag on March 11th, when Dr.
Bosse promised an investigation.

Since then a mass of news has been
produced, in the form of a number of the
best known polyclinics and hospitals, some of
the experiments mentioned being with cholera
and other deadly germs.

WELL-KNOWN VIRGINIAN HURT.

Ex-Mayor Downham, of Alexandria,
Struck by a Washington Streetcar.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Mr. Elmer
E. Downham, aged sixty years, a promi-
nent resident of Alexandria, Va., is in a
serious condition at his home in that
city from the effects of a railway acci-
dent yesterday evening in Washington.

At the corner of Pennsylvania avenue
and Thirtieth street, northwest, he
jumped from a Georgetown car and start-
ed to run across the east-bound track to
get to his train. He failed to notice an
approaching train and was caught by the
fender and rolled along the track for some
distance.

When picked up Mr. Downham was
found to be badly injured. One arm had
been broken, besides which he was sev-
erely bruised and about the face and
head. He was taken to the hospital,
where he received proper attention, after
which he was removed to his own home.
He is very prominent in Alexandria af-
fairs, having been mayor several terms,
and also having served in other impor-
tant municipal offices.

The Macedonian Revolt.

LONDON, April 9.—The Daily Tele-
graph's Vienna correspondent says: "Most
unfavorable news has been received in
official quarters from Macedonia. The
insurrectionary feeling is increasing and
suspicious movements are being made
along the Bulgarian and Montenegrin
frontiers."

The Unspeaking Turk.

ADEN, April 8.—Advices received from
Sana, the capital of Yemen, Arabia, say
that fighting between the Turks and the
revolting Zaidis continues, and that the
former are committing such atrocities
that the inhabitants have sworn to fight
to the last man.

THE NEW DEPOT AN ASSURED FACT

Chesapeake & Ohio and
Seaboard Come to Terms

TO SPEND MILLIONS.

Work Will Commence as Soon as
Franchises are Granted.

CONTRACT TO BUILD NEW ROAD.

Mr. McDonald, of New York, Promises
to Complete the Line to Ridgeway,
N. C., by the 1st of December.

The Union Station Will Be
a Handsome and Cost-
ly Building.

The Chesapeake & Ohio and the Sea-
board Air Line have reached an agree-
ment and signed a contract to build a
union passenger station in Richmond.

This is not all. Mr. McDonald, of New
York, one of the best known railroad
men in the country, has been given the
contract to complete the Richmond, Pe-
tersburg & Carolina road from this city
to Ridgeway, N. C. He has pledged
himself to have the tracks laid over the
entire route by the first of next Decem-
ber.

It is stated semi-officially that this
road will be a division of the Seaboard
Air Line.

THE DEPOT SITE.

President Williams, of the Seaboard,
Second Vice-President Asstet, and Gen-
eral manager Seaboard, of the Chesapeake
& Ohio, have held frequent conferences
of late and, as the Times has printed
almost daily, each meeting brought the
two companies nearer together. There
was some difficulty at first, but refer-
ence to the site for the depot and the
proportion of the cost each company
should bear.

The station will be built on the north
side of Main street somewhere between
Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets. Sixteen
streets east of the depot, the Seaboard
Hotel is located on the Old Market, there
is a solid line of buildings. Most of this
property is owned by the two railroad
companies. The exact spot for the
depot building has not been chosen and
will not be until the plans are further
developed. It is probable, however, that
the station will be where the St. Charles
Hotel now stands.

SHARE EQUALLY IN COST.

The two companies will share equally
in the cost of the building and they will
have the same rights and control over
the property. They are equally divid-
ing for any other railroad com-
pany to come in and use the station, and
will give very fair and liberal terms.

The Southern road will be being be-
gged to use the depot, but while the Seaboard's
it can run its trains into the
proposed station if it desires to do so.

The sub-committee on streets has been
asked to meet early this week to pass
upon the final plans of the two com-
panies. Each company has an ordinance
before the committee. The ordinance of
the Chesapeake & Ohio is a new one
and the Chesapeake & Ohio asks a re-
newal of the privileges granted to it a
few years ago. It will be necessary now
to amend both ordinances so as to
bring them into conformity. As soon as
the privileges are granted, work on the
depot will be begun and the building will
be rapidly pushed to completion.

PREPARING THE PLANS.

While waiting on the Street Committee
and the City Council, the companies will
have plans made for the station building.
The improvements to be inaugurated by
the Chesapeake and Ohio in changing the
location of its station and elevating its
tracks, and by the Seaboard Air Line
in entering the city and passing through
it, together with the cost of the building,
will aggregate between two and three
million dollars, all of which will probably
be paid out in the next year or two.

The building will be a very fine one.
It will be one of the handsomest struc-
tures in the country, and will be a credit
to both companies and to Richmond. It is
probable that the plans will be made
with a view to the Seaboard and Ches-
apeake and Ohio having principal offices
in the building.

THE NEW ROAD.

The Times was the first paper to tell
the people of Richmond that the Rich-
mond, Petersburg and Carolina road was
not simply a corporation on paper, but
was actually being built together with a
fine depot here. Many doubted the truth
of the Times' exclusive announcement
at the time, but the developments have
verified that publication. The new road
will open up a new trunk line between
the North and the South. The Seaboard
trains will come into Richmond over its
own tracks from Ridgeway, N. C., and
will touch the Richmond, Fredericksburg
and Potomac road a short distance north
of the city. About twenty miles of the
road from Petersburg south have been
completed. Mr. McDonald will begin
Monday with a large force of hands, and
will place them at different points on the
route. The contractor is a man who has
built railroads in quick time, and he
will do so in this case. Some land will
have to be condemned in the court, and
the proceedings looking to this end will
be commenced this week.

The new road will bring much new
trade to Richmond. It will put Bruns-
wick and other southern counties within
easy access of this city. Valuable new
territory will be opened up, and city
and country will be mutually benefited.

RAVING IMMIGRANTS AT H. M.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 8.—The trans-
port Sedgewick arrived at Savannah to-
night at 9 o'clock from quarantine with
the Third United States Volunteer In-
fantry (Hay's Immunes).

They were unloaded and went aboard a Plant
system train for Macon. Three sections
were run and the first battalions and
headquarters left on the first, which got
away at 1 o'clock. Colonel Patrick H.
Ray said the health of the command is
excellent.

A Florida Fire.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 8.—A fire
at Sea Breeze this afternoon destroyed
the Seaside Inn and six cottages. The
guests of the hotel barely escaped with
their lives. Loss \$25,000, no insurance.

England Will Move In.

LONDON, April 8.—It is announced
that Great Britain will formally occupy
her new territory of Kow Loon adjoining
Hong-Kong on April 17th.

A VIOLATION OF THE SAMOAN ACT

Germany Says the New
Government is Illegal

A REPORT DENIED.

Mr. White Made No Charges Against
Great Britain as Alleged.

THE BRITISH MEMBER SELECTED

Mr. C. N. E. Elliot on the Joint Com-
mission—Germany Should Learn a
Lesson from the Samoan Affair
or Stop Calling Herself a
Power, Says the
Deutsche Zeitung.

BERLIN, April 8.—Both Mr. White
and the British Ambassador, Sir Frank
Lacelles, conferred with Baron von
Buelow to-day with reference to the
latest Samoan developments.

The German government earnestly
urges the speedy appointment and dis-
patch of the commission so as to pre-
vent further difficulties.

A foreign office official, empowered to
speak for the government, says that the
action of the Americans and British is a
clear violation of the Samoan act, that
Germany intends to adhere to this view;
that she considers the new government
of Samoa illegal, and that she has so
instructed her Ambassadors at Wash-
ington and London.

REPORT DENIED.

The United States embassy authorita-
tively denies that Ambassador White
used any such expressions regarding the
influence of the British and the Ameri-
can press as stated by the Munich Aus-
sage Zeitung, in an alleged interview
with Mr. White. It is added that the
whole story that the Ambassador made
such charges against Great Britain, or
even alluded to Great Britain, is pure
invention.

The recent audience of Mr. Andrew D.
White, the United States Ambassador,
with Emperor William, lasted ninety
minutes. They discussed Samoan mat-
ters, and His Majesty asked Mr. White
to convey his thanks to President McKin-
ley for his willingness to agree to a
joint commission, and for his conciliatory
manner throughout. Mr. White had
another interview later.

MIGHT AS WELL QUIT.

Deutsche Zeitung says: "If Germany
does not learn a lesson from the past we
might as well stop calling ourselves a
power."

A dispatch from the German Consul at
Apia, dated March 23rd, says that the
Belongs are constantly occurring. The dis-
patch adds: "Tanu yesterday was ap-
pointed king at Mullini by the other con-
suls and commanders. Business is at a
standstill. All the shops have been closed
since March 15th."

MR. ELLIOT APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The British
government has selected Mr. C. N. E. El-
liot, C. B., as the British member of the
Joint High Commission for the settlement
of the Samoan question. The British Am-
bassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, called
at the State Department to-day and ad-
vised Secretary Hay of Mr. Elliot's selec-
tion.

The appointment gave much satisfaction
in government and diplomatic circles,
as Mr. Elliot is a member of the embas-
say staff, and during his brief service has
made many friends. It also gave satis-
faction to the people, as it was under-
stood that the real differences over the
Samoan trouble are well high turned,
now that the government have turned
their attention to the selection of
commissioners for its adjustment.

OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

The Secretary of the Navy has received
the following:

San Francisco, April 8.
"Malleus Tanus installed as King on
the 23d with appropriate ceremonies. Re-
port by mail. No fighting since the 21st."
(Signed) "KAUTZ."

WAS IT INCENDIARY?

Police of New York Think the Big Fire
of Friday was Not Accidental.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Despite retic-
ence on the part of police, facts became
public to-day which make it appear that
the fire which yesterday destroyed thirty-
seven persons was of incendiary origin.

It transpired that a few hours before
the flames were seen a policeman was
sent for from the Andrews house and
was mysteriously dismissed by a ser-
vant, who said he was not wanted. Let-
ters